**Camp Coordination / Camp Management (CCCM)\_DRC**

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is located in the center of East Africa, extending to the Atlantic Ocean and sharing borders with the enclave of Cabinda (Angola) to the west-southwest, the Republic of Congo to the west, the Central African Republic to the north, South Sudan to the north-east, Uganda to the east-north-east, Rwanda and Burundi to the east, Tanzania to the east-south-east, Zambia to the south-south-east and Angola to the south-west. Most of these countries are experiencing internal conflicts that have an impact on the DRC and a regional dynamic.

The recurrence of armed conflicts for more than two decades, particularly in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), has led to serious human rights violations, incessant population movements both inside and outside the country, major humanitarian needs which unfortunately remain largely unmet despite strong support from the international community, and more recently, attacks by armed groups in IDP sites. In addition, there are epidemic health crises (Ebola hemorrhagic fever, cholera, etc.) and natural disasters such as the eruption of the Nyiragongo volcano in Goma in 2002 and in May 2021. Faced with the recurrence of humanitarian crises, humanitarian agencies continue to come in large numbers to support the efforts of the authorities.

According to the Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023-2024, the DRC has 26.4 million people in need and 5.6 million internally displaced persons (IDPs), which represents one of the largest humanitarian crises in Africa and the world. The provinces most affected by the crisis are Ituri, South Kivu (SK), North Kivu (NK) and Tanganyika. Despite the different contexts from one province to another, the majority of displaced people are outside collective facilities (official or spontaneous sites and collective centers) (+90%). The CCCM Cluster focuses on coordinating the response in sites and other collective facilities, while also proposing an off-site approach in areas with a high concentration of IDPs or near reception sites or areas.

In terms of response, the CCCM cluster intervenes in the humanitarian system by following the strategies and sectoral frameworks of the clusters grouped within the inter-cluster, at national level and through the Provincial Humanitarian Operational Coordination (COHP) in the four Eastern provinces, coordinated by OCHA, in line with the triple NEXUS approach, particularly in North Kivu and Tanganyika, with prospects for implementing this approach in Ituri.

Camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) in the DRC dates back to 2006, initially as a working group only in North Kivu province which was later extended to other provinces. Since 19 June 2022, the working group has given way to the CCCM Cluster which has been formally activated at the national level, with UNHCR as lead agency and IOM as co-lead agency.

**Key figures Humanitarian Response Plan 2023-2024\_CCCM**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **PERS. IN NEED** | **TARGET PERS.** | **FUNDING REQUIRED** | **OPERATIONAL PARTNERS** |
| **490K** | **443K** | **US$ 22.8** | **08** |

**CCCM OBJECTIVES HRP 2023-2024**

1. Ensure protection and coordinate assistance to displaced persons in sites and collective centers, directing actions towards finding durable solutions.
2. Manage information on sites and IDPs living in reception sites and collective centers in order to facilitate assistance by the various actors by identifying unmet needs and conducting advocacy.
3. Support the identification and implementation of durable solutions for IDPs in collective settlements and organize their closure and dismantling.

In terms of response strategy, the CCCM Cluster is working to improve the coordination of multisectoral responses in collective settlements, as well as in areas of concentration of IDPs, through an out-of-camp approach. The main objective is to strengthen the coordination and management of collective sites and centers while accompanying IDPs towards durable solutions where possible and developing exit strategies. To achieve this, the CCCM Cluster works in close coordination with national and local authorities as well as with the communities.

The management of the sites consists of the coordination of the actors intervening in the sites, the monitoring of the provision of services, the maintenance of the sites, the establishment of governance structures and accountability mechanisms. The administration of the sites by the authorities also includes advocacy for the physical security and preservation of the civilian and humanitarian character of the sites, access to land in accordance with the laws and in coordination with the Housing, Land and Property (HLP) working group and the issuance of identity documents. For site and IDP information management activities, CCCM actors have established and maintain mechanisms for updating multi-sectoral interventions and gaps in sites with active participation of IDP committees. Periodic profiling and/or registration (biometric) exercises will be organized, particularly in the event of an influx. All interventions are implemented in collaboration with the other clusters, while integrating cross-cutting issues.